

40. Population – mechanical movement

Another proof of population dynamics is migration – movement of population from one place to another. It means a lot of movement types distinguishing by:

- *the length of duration* (permanent vs. temporary)
- *distance* (domestic vs international)
- *organization* (legal vs. forced vs. voluntary)
- *reason* (economic vs. political vs. religious)
- *count* (individual vs. massive)

2 main types of migration are the most important for geographers:

1. **Migration** – a migrant changes his principal residence
2. **Commuting** – a commuter moves temporarily to other place without changing his place of residence

Migration includes also:

- temporary changes of residence, e.g. students, gastarbeiters, etc.
- tourism, i.e. change of residence for short time somewhere else without earnings

Migrants are divided into:

- ❖ emigrants = migrants leaving their place, commune, town, city, region or country.
- ❖ immigrants = migrants coming to the new place of residence

Are you a commuter? Tell the commune you come from!

Migration factors

Negative factors:

- war
- natural disaster
- lack of food/water
- persecution
- no jobs
- low salaries

Positive factors:

- new job
- high salary
- better climate
- more jobs offered

Keywords

temporary/permanent migration, commuting, emigrants, immigrants

